Misappropriation of Funds allotted ta Developmental Schemes in Orissa

1783. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest report of the Comptroller and Auditor Gtne-ral of India has revealed that the funds allotted to various developmental schemei in Orissa such as special rice production programme, command area development programme etc. were misappropriated and infructuous expenditure turned many schemes unproductive as reported by the Timet of India dated 3rd November, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by the Central Government to assure that the funds allotted to centrally sponsored schemes are being used properly for the purpose intended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT <SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development does not deal with Command Area Development Programme and Special Rice Production Programme mentioned in the question. The position based upon the information received from the concerned Ministries viz., Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation is as under :—

(i) The Comptroller & Auditor General of India has made certain observations regarding two schemes of Command Area Development Programme and Special Rice Production Programme being implemented in the State of Orissa as reported in the Times of India' dated 3rd November, 1992.

(ii) *Command Area Development Programme* : There are five irrigation projects at present under Conimand Area Development Programme in Orissa. These are : Hirakud, Mahanadi Delta Stage-I, Mahanadi Delta Stage II and Salandi and Potteru - Settiguida. The overall percentage utilisation in these projects is reported to be 94.6%. The funds fox the programme are allotted by the Ministry of Water Resources depending upon the physical and financial projection of the State Government for a particular year, the budget provision made by them, physical achievement during the preceding year and the overall availability of funds. Details in respect of extra avoidable expenditure in these programmes as pointed out by C& AG are given in Statement. (See below). The State has been advised to indicate the reasons for the instances of avoidable extra expenditure pointed out by the Audit. The Ministry is continuously monitoring the progress of the projects through periodical reports from State Government/Project Authorities; shortfal if any in achieving the target are also discussed during the regional meetings of CAD Secretaries. The State Government has also been requested to set up Monitoring Cells at State/Project level for effective monitoring of the Command Area Development Programme.

(iii) *Special Rice Production Programme* : This programme was launched in Orissa in 1985-86 and being implemented in 63 blocks. Another programme, Special Foodgrains Production Programme - rice was also implemented during 1988-89 and 1989-90. The allocation, release and utilisation reported by the State Government since 1985-86 is as under :—

Year	Allocation	Releases (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation reported by State Government
1985-86	126.00	126.00	90.59
1986-87	126.00	90.59	121.64
1987-88	315.00	300.00	303.00
1988-89	526.36	544.04	520.73
1989-90	537.00	537.00	534.15
1990-91	560.04	557.06	358.74

The productivity of rice in the State has increased by 255 Kg. per hectare during the 7th Five Year Plan. It is expected! that because of the implementation of the programme the productivity of rice will increase further.

For proper utilisation of funds provided by the Government of India under Integrated programme of rice development, the States are not allowed to divert the funds for unapproved components. Government of India do not own responsibility if such components implemented by the States from thier own resources.

Therefore, all possible steps are taken by the Central Government to ensure that funds allotted under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being used properly.

Observation of C&AG on Command Arem Development Project in Orissa

Orissa During 1983-89 though only Rs. 328.54 lakhs were to be released by Centre it released Rs. 491.48 lakhs.

50027 pre-cast structures designed and developed by expending Rs. 6.08 lakhs during the year 1979-80 for use in field channels, were lying unused and expenditure in them was avoidable.

OFD works at Dadar Nuapali in command area of Hirakud carried out at a cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs during 1986-87 was left incomplete from March 1988 bacause of non-availablity or irrigation water. 386 farmers were deprived of irrigation over 339.35 hectares of land and this resulted in an infructuous expenditure of Rs. 1.08 lakhs.

Six OFD works taken up during ! 985-86 and 1986-87 in Cuttack and Kendrapara in Mahanadi command were abandoned between September 1987 and October 1989 after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2.38 lakhs because of various reasons. This resulted in infractuous expenditure of Rs. 2.38 lakhs.

OFD works at Kankarajoli over 451.60 hectares under Hirakud command were taken up during 1989-90 but after spending Rs. 1.-56 lakhs it was left incomplete from January 1990 due to non-cooperation of the villagers.

Seminar held on Rural Sanitation

1784. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR :

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE :

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two day seminar on rural sanitation was held in Delhi on September 16-17, 1992;

(b) if so, what were the main suggestions and observations made a; the Seminar for improving rural samiti'tation and to bring sanitation facilities within the reach of rural masses; and

(c) what schemes have been evolved or are being contemplated in the light thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main suggestions and observations made at the Seminar are given in the Statement *(See.* below).

(c) The schemes being contemplated for implementation under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan include construction of individual household latrines, sanitary facility park, other sanitaiton facilities like drains, training, health education, awareness, involvement of voluntary organisations/non-Goveramental organisations, etc.

Statement!

Main SuggestionsJObser\>ations made in the National Seminar on Rural Sanitation held on 16-17 *September,* 1992.

Sociological Aspects of Sanitation Programme

(i) The basic sociological aspect of the rural sanitation programme is that of social mobilisation and this social dimension must be recognised and given priority.